

Set	Items	Description
S1	1189	(REVOCATION OR ACCESS) (2N) (LIST? OR TABLE? ? OR CHART?)
S2	888580	HOST? ? OR DEVICE? ? OR APPARATUS?
S3	869806	IDENTIF? OR ID OR CODE? ?
S4	2946647	DETERMIN? OR MATCH? OR COMPAR?
S5	1357459	DENY OR DENIED OR BLOCK? OR ALLOW? OR PERMI?
S6	1	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4
S7	186	S1 AND S4
S8	53	S7 AND S5
S9	44	S8 NOT PY>2000
S10	40	S9 NOT PD=20000215:20020320
S11	39	RD (unique items)
File	2:INSPEC 1969-2003/Mar W2	(c) 2003 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File	35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Feb	(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	65:Inside Conferences 1993-2003/Mar W3	(c) 2003 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File	99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Feb	(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
File	233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Feb	(c) 2003 Info. Today Inc.
File	474:New York Times Abs 1969-2003/Mar 19	(c) 2003 The New York Times
File	475:Wall Street Journal Abs 1973-2003/Mar 18	(c) 2003 The New York Times
File	583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13	(c) 2002 The Gale Group
File	256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods. 82-2003/Feb	(c)2003 Info.Sources Inc

11/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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6894016 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2001-05-4270-012

**Title: The quantum complexity of set membership**

Author(s): Radhakrishnan, J.; Sen, P.; Venkatesh, S.

Author Affiliation: Sch. of Technol. & Comput. Sci., Tata Inst. of Fundamental Res., Mumbai, India

Conference Title: Proceedings 41st Annual Symposium on Foundations of Computer Science p.554-62

Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA

Publication Date: 2000 Country of Publication: USA xiv+687 pp.

ISBN: 0 7695 0850 2 Material Identity Number: XX-2000-02812

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 7695 0850 2/2000/\$10.00

Conference Title: Proceedings 41st Annual Symposium on Foundations of Computer Science

Conference Sponsor: IEEE Comput. Soc. Tech. Committee on Math. Found. Comput

Conference Date: 12-14 Nov. 2000 Conference Location: Redondo Beach, CA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: Studies the quantum complexity of the static set membership problem: given a subset  $S$  ( $|S| \leq n$ ) of a universe of size  $m$  ( $m \gg n$ ), store it as a table,  $T: \{0,1\}^m \rightarrow \{0,1\}$ , of bits so that queries of the form 'is  $x$  in  $S$ ?' can be answered. The goal is to use a small table and yet answer queries using a few bit probes. This problem was considered by H. Buhrman et al. (2000), who showed lower and upper bounds for this problem in the classical **deterministic** and randomised models. In this paper, we formulate this problem in the "quantum bit-probe model". We assume that **access** to the **table**  $T$  is provided by means of a black-box (oracle) unitary transform  $O_T$  that takes the basis state  $|y, b\rangle$  to the basis state  $|y, b \oplus T(y)\rangle$ . The query algorithm is **allowed** to apply  $O_T$  on any superposition of basis states. We show tradeoff results between the space (defined as  $2^r$ ) and the number of probes (oracle calls) in this model. Our results show that the lower bounds shown by Buhrman et al. for the classical model also hold (with minor differences) in the quantum bit-probe model. These bounds almost **match** the classical upper bounds. Our lower bounds are proved using linear algebraic arguments. (16 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: computational complexity; linear algebra; probes; quantum computing; query processing; set theory

Identifiers: quantum complexity; static set membership problem; bit table; query answering; lower bounds; upper bounds; quantum bit-probe model; black-box unitary transform; oracle calls; query algorithm; basis state superposition; space-probe tradeoff; linear algebra

Class Codes: C4270 (Quantum computing theory); C4240C (Computational complexity); C1160 (Combinatorial mathematics); C1110 (Algebra)

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11/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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6763131 INSPEC Abstract Number: B2000-12-6120D-047, C2000-12-6130S-072

**Title: Privacy enhanced access control by SPKI**

Author(s): Saito, T.; Umesawa, K.; Okuno, H.G.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Inf. Sci., Tokyo Univ., Japan

Conference Title: Proceedings Seventh International Conference on Parallel and Distributed Systems: Workshops p.301-6

Editor(s): Shibata, Y.

Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA

Publication Date: 2000 Country of Publication: USA xiii+563 pp.

ISBN: 0 7695 0571 6      Material Identity Number: XX-2000-02396  
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 7695 0571 6/2000/\$10.00  
Conference Title: Proceedings Seventh International Conference on  
Parallel and Distributed Systems: Workshops  
Conference Sponsor: Iwate Prefectural Univ., Japan; IEEE Comput. Soc.  
Tech. Committee on Distributed Process  
Conference Date: 4-7 July 2000      Conference Location: Iwate, Japan  
Language: English      Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)  
Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: In Internet and electronic commerce applications, a user may want to access servers as anonymous with an authorized certificate. In this paper, such privacy-enhanced service scheme is presented by using Simple Public Key Infrastructure (SPKI). A certificate of SPKI carries as few information on clients as possible **compared** to a certificate of PKIX (Public Key Infrastructure with X.509). After obtaining a certificate issued by an authorized server, a client submits the certificate to the service provider (server) in order to take services associated with the certificate. Then, the provider verifies the submitted certificate and gives **permission** to the client if verified. A client can delegate a certificate to a third party, so that he/she can access the server instead of the original certificate recipient. The implementation of the proposed certificate-based access control consists of authorized server, issuing agent, client. These are based on SPKI certificate issuer, certificate verifier, **access** control **list** management, and delegate mechanism. These subsystems are coded on the basis of SPKI library written in Java. (11 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: access protocols; cryptography; electronic commerce  
Identifiers: electronic commerce; Internet; privacy-enhanced service;  
Simple Public Key Infrastructure; service provider; client; server;  
authorized server; certificate-based access  
Class Codes: B6120D (Cryptography); C6130S (Data security); C5640 (Protocols); C1260C (Cryptography theory)  
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11/5/3      (Item 3 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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6411529      INSPEC Abstract Number: C2000-01-6150N-003

**Title: Managing Windows NT(R) file system permissions -a security tool to master the complexity of Microsoft Windows NT(R) file system permissions**

Author(s): Hanner, K.; Hormanseder, R.

Author Affiliation: Inst. for Inf. Process. & Microprocess. Technol., Johannes Kepler Univ., Linz, Austria

Journal: Journal of Network and Computer Applications      vol.22, no.2  
p.119-31

Publisher: Academic Press,

Publication Date: April 1999      Country of Publication: UK

CODEN: JNCAF3      ISSN: 1084-8045

SICI: 1084-8045(199904)22:2L;1-MWFS;1-9

Material Identity Number: F116-1999-004

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1084-8045/99/040119+13\$30.00/0

Language: English      Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: One of the main tasks of an operating system is to share global resources among multiple users. Additionally, modern operating systems are able to control access to these resources in order to protect them against unauthorised user access. Windows NT makes use of **access** control **lists** (ACLs) to implement this feature. An ACL is a list of users and their **permissions** to access a specific object. It can be associated with any globally accessible object such as files, folders, registry keys, processes, pipe endpoints and many others. However, the standard tools of Windows NT have limited functionality for managing these object

**permissions** . For example, Windows NT only supports an object-centred view of these **permissions** . That means you can view and manipulate the **permissions** per object, but not per user. The subject of the paper is the realization of a user-centred visualization of object **permissions** . An application has been developed in the course of this project. It deploys several strategies for producing concise and clear representations of the **permissions** of a single user. An archive function maintains a history and you can therefore **compare** security settings from different times. (9 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: authorisation; file organisation; network operating systems  
Identifiers: Windows NT; file system **permissions** ; security tool; global resources; unauthorised user access; **access control lists** ; registry keys; object **permissions** ; user-centred visualization; archive function; security settings

Class Codes: C6150N (Distributed systems software); C5620 (Computer networks and techniques); C6120 (File organisation); C6130S (Data security)

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11/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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6175031 INSPEC Abstract Number: C1999-04-6130S-005

**Title: File system security: secure network data sharing for NT and UNIX**

Author(s): Allison, B.; Hawley, R.; Borr, A.; Muhlestein, M.; Hitz, D.

Conference Title: Proceedings of the Large Installation System Administration of Windows NT. Conference p.17-26

Publisher: USENIX Assoc; Berkley, CA, USA

Publication Date: 1998 Country of Publication: USA 88 pp.

ISBN: 1 880446 96 0 Material Identity Number: XX-1998-02274

Conference Title: Proceedings of LISA NT: 2nd USENIX Large Installation Systems Administration of Windows NT

Conference Sponsor: USENIX Assoc

Conference Date: 5-8 Aug. 1998 Conference Location: Seattle, WA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Sharing network data between UNIX and NT systems is becoming increasingly important as NT moves into areas previously serviced entirely by UNIX. One difficulty in sharing data between UNIX and NT is that their file system security models are quite different. NT file servers use **access control lists** (ACLs) that **allow permissions** to be specified for an arbitrary number of users and groups, while UNIX NFS servers use traditional UNIX **permissions** that provide control only for owner, group, and other. This paper describes a merged model in which a single file system can contain both files with NT-style ACLs and files with UNIX-style **permissions** . For native file service requests (NFS requests to UNIX-style files and NT requests to NT-style files) the security model exactly **matches** a UNIX or NT file server. For non-native requests, heuristics **allow** a reasonable level of access without compromising the security guarantees of the native model. (5 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: authorisation; file servers; network operating systems; Unix  
Identifiers: file system security models; secure network data sharing; NT ; UNIX; **access control lists** ; file servers; **permission** ; UNIX NFS servers; native file service requests; non-native requests; heuristics; security guarantees

Class Codes: C6130S (Data security); C6150J (Operating systems); C6150N (Distributed systems software); C5620 (Computer networks and techniques)

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11/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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6168036 INSPEC Abstract Number: C1999-03-6130S-054

**Title: Merging NT and UNIX filesystem permissions**

Author(s): Hitz, D.; Allison, B.; Borr, A.; Hawley, R.; Muhlestein, M.

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 2nd USENIX Windows NT Symposium  
p.87-95

Publisher: USENIX Assoc, Berkeley, CA, USA

Publication Date: 1998 Country of Publication: USA 173 pp.

ISBN: 1 880446 95 2 Material Identity Number: XX-1998-02272

Conference Title: Proceedings of 2nd USENIX Windows NT Symposium

Conference Date: 3-5 Aug. 1998 Conference Location: Seattle, WA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Sharing network data between NT and UNIX systems is becoming increasingly important as NT moves into areas previously serviced entirely by UNIX. One difficulty in sharing data is that the two filesystem security models are quite different. NT file servers use **access control lists** (ACLs) that **allow permissions** to be specified for an arbitrary number of users and groups, while UNIX NFS servers use traditional UNIX **permissions** that provide control only for owner, group, and other. The paper describes an integrated security model in which a single filesystem can contain both files with NT-style ACLs and files with UNIX-style **permissions**. For native file service requests (NT requests to NT-style files and NFS requests to UNIX-style files) the security model exactly **matches** an NT or UNIX file server. For non-native requests, heuristics **allow** a reasonable level of access without compromising the security guarantees of the native model. (6 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: authorisation; file organisation; file servers; operating systems (computers); Unix

Identifiers: UNIX filesystem **permissions**; network data sharing; UNIX systems; data sharing; filesystem security models; NT file servers; **access control lists**; UNIX NFS servers; traditional UNIX **permissions**; integrated security model; NT-style ACLs; UNIX-style **permissions**; native file service requests; security model; UNIX file server; non-native requests; heuristics; security guarantees

Class Codes: C6130S (Data security); C6150J (Operating systems); C0310D (Computer installation management); C6120 (File organisation); C5690 (Other data communication equipment and techniques)

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11/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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6095953 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9901-6130S-029

**Title: Meta objects for access control: role-based principals**

Author(s): Riechmann, T.; Kleinoder, J.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci. IV, Erlangen-Nurnberg Univ., Germany

Conference Title: Information Security and Privacy. Third Australasian Conference, ACISP'98. Proceedings p.296-307

Editor(s): Boyd, C.; Dawsons, E.

Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany

Publication Date: 1998 Country of Publication: Germany xi+422 pp.

ISBN: 3 540 64732 5 Material Identity Number: XX98-01842

Conference Title: Information Security and Privacy. Third Australasian Conference, ACISP'98 Proceedings

Conference Date: 13-15 July 1998 Conference Location: Brisbane, Qld., Australia

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Most current object-based distributed systems support **access control lists** for **access control**. However, it is difficult to **determine** which principal information to use for authentication of method calls. Domain-based and thread-based principals suffer from the problem of privileges being leaked. Malicious objects can trick privileged objects or threads to accidentally use their privileges (UNIX 8 bit problem). The authors introduce role-based principals to solve this problem. Each object reference may be associated with a role, which **determines** trust, authentication and **permissible** data flow via the reference. An object may act in different roles when interacting with different other parties. Exchanged references automatically inherit the role. By initially defining such roles, one can establish a security policy on a very high abstraction level. The security model is based on meta objects: principal meta objects provide principal information for method invocation, access control meta objects implement access checks. (16 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: authorisation; distributed object management; distributed programming; object-oriented programming

Identifiers: object-based distributed systems; **access control lists**; meta objects; role-based principals; method call authentication; domain-based principals; thread-based principals; privilege leaking; malicious objects; privileged object tricking; privileged thread tricking; accidental privilege use; trust; authentication; **permissible** data flow; reference; exchanged references; high abstraction level; security model; method invocation; access checks; UNIX 8 bit problem; 8 bit

Class Codes: C6130S (Data security); C6110J (Object-oriented programming); C6150N (Distributed systems software)

Numerical Indexing: word length 8.0E+00 bit

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11/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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5598279 INSPEC Abstract Number: A9714-8734-006

**Title: Auditory and auditory-visual perception of clear and conversational speech**

Author(s): Helfer, K.S.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Commun. Disorders, Massachusetts Univ., Amherst, MA, USA

Journal: Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research vol.40, no.2 p.432-43

Publisher: American Speech-Language-Hearing Assoc,

Publication Date: April 1997 Country of Publication: USA

ISSN: 1092-4388

SICI: 1092-4388(199704)40:2L.432:AAVP;1-X

Material Identity Number: G224-97002

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1092-4388/97/4002-0432

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Experimental (X)

Abstract: Research has shown that speaking in a deliberately clear manner can improve the accuracy of auditory speech recognition. **Allowing listeners access** to visual speech cues also enhances speech understanding. Whether the nature of information provided try speaking clearly and by using visual speech cues is redundant has not been **determined**. This study examined how speaking mode (clear vs. conversational) and presentation mode (auditory vs. auditory-visual) influenced the perception of words within nonsense sentences. In Experiment 1, 30 young listeners with normal hearing responded to videotaped stimuli presented audiovisually in the presence of background noise at one of three signal-to-noise ratios. In Experiment 2, 9 participants returned for an additional assessment using auditory-only presentation. Results of these experiments showed significant effects of speaking mode (clear speech was easier to understand than was conversational speech) and presentation mode

(auditory-visual presentation led to better performance than did auditory-only presentation). The benefit of clear speech was greater for words occurring in the middle of sentences than for words at either the beginning or end of sentences for both auditory-only and auditory-visual presentation, whereas the greatest benefit from supplying visual cues was for words at the end of sentences spoken both clearly and conversationally. The total benefit from speaking clearly and supplying visual cues was equal to the sum of each of these effects. Overall, the results suggest that speaking clearly and providing visual speech information provide complementary (rather than redundant) information. (23 Refs)

Subfile: A

Descriptors: hearing; speech recognition; visual perception

Identifiers: clear speech; conversational speech; auditory-visual perception; auditory perception; visual speech cues; presentation mode; young listeners; normal hearing; videotaped stimuli; background noise; signal-to-noise ratio; sentences; deliberately clear manner; auditory speech recognition accuracy improvement

Class Codes: A8734 (Audition); A8736 (Speech and biocommunications); A8732S (Psychophysics of vision, visual perception, binocular vision)

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11/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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5217324 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9605-6150M-005, C9605-5640-006

**Title: Routing on longest- matching prefixes**

Author(s): Doeringer, W.; Karjoth, G.; Nassehi, M.

Author Affiliation: FH Worms, Germany

Journal: IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking vol.4, no.1 p.86-97

Publisher: IEEE; ACM,

Publication Date: Feb. 1996 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: IEANEP ISSN: 1063-6692

SICI: 1063-6692(199602)4:1L.86:RLMP;1-0

Material Identity Number: P946-96002

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1063-6692/96/\$05.00

Document Number: S1063-6692(96)00610-3

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P); Theoretical (T)

**Abstract:** This article describes the dynamic prefix tries, a novel data structure with algorithms for insertion, deletion, and retrieval to build and maintain a dynamic database of binary keys of arbitrary length. These tries extend the concepts of compact digital (Patricia) tries to support the storage of prefixes and to guarantee retrieval times at most linear in the length of the input key irrespective of the trie size, even when searching for longest- **matching** prefixes. The new design **permits** very efficient, simple and nonrecursive implementations of small code size and minimal storage requirements. Insert and delete operations have strictly local effects, and their particular sequence is irrelevant for the structure of the resulting trie, thus maintaining at all times the desired storage and computational efficiency. The algorithms have been successfully employed in experimental communication systems and products for a variety of networking functions such as address resolution, maintenance and verification of **access** control **lists**, and high-performance routing tables in operating system kernels. (28 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: access protocols; computer networks; network operating systems; operating system kernels; telecommunication network routing; tree data structures

Identifiers: longest- **matching** prefixes; routing; dynamic prefix tries; data structure; insertion; deletion; retrieval; dynamic database; binary keys; compact digital tries; input key; operating system kernels; small code size; minimal storage; computational efficiency; communication systems; networking functions; address resolution; maintenance; verification;

**access control lists**

Class Codes: B6150M (Protocols); B6210L (Computer communications); B6150P (Communication network design and planning); C5640 (Protocols); C6120 (File organisation); C5620 (Computer networks and techniques); C6150N (Distributed systems software)  
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11/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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4818725 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9412-6130S-045

**Title: Implementing execution controls in Unix**

Author(s): Gamble, T.

Author Affiliation: WilTel Network Services, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings of the Seventh Systems Administration Conference (LISA VII) p.237-42

Publisher: USENIX Assoc, Berkeley, CA, USA

Publication Date: 1993 Country of Publication: USA v+256+suppl. pp.

Conference Title: Proceedings of the Seventh Systems Administration Conference (LISA VII)

Conference Date: 1-5 Nov. 1993 Conference Location: Monterey, CA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Current implementations of UNIX offer security features in the form of discretionary access controls (DACs). DACs are implemented with file access **permissions** and **access control lists** (ACLs). Unfortunately, neither of these facilities provide for access control to active processes. In order to provide many users access to a process (and its associated data) the current practice at our site is to establish a group account, where members on a project team share the login and password for an application. This practice is both insecure, and a violation of our site's security policies. The paper describes the implementation of a new tool, medex, which eliminates the need for group login accounts. Medex mediates the access of users to privileged accounts and executables. The history behind our use of group accounts and a complete methodology for UNIX application management are presented. Details of the implementation of medex, including its interaction with the existing security features of UNIX, are given. The tool utilizes execution control lists (ECLs) as a means to **allow** controlled execution of programs under accounts other than the current login. Medex also re-authenticates the user's password upon each instantiation and maintains an audit trail via log files or the use of the UNIX syslog facility. A complete project management example utilizing medex is given along with a **comparison** to related tools. (8 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: authorisation; Unix

Identifiers: Unix; execution controls; security features; discretionary access controls; file access **permissions**; **access control lists**; active processes; group account; password; login; medex; executables; history; group accounts; execution control lists; password reauthentication; audit trail; log files; UNIX syslog facility; project management; tools

Class Codes: C6130S (Data security); C6150J (Operating systems)

11/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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03624600 INSPEC Abstract Number: C90035238

**Title: UNIX security in a supercomputing environment**

Author(s): Bishop, M.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Math. & Comput. Sci., Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, NH, USA



Conference Title: Proceedings of Supercomputing '89 p.693-8  
Publisher: ACM, New York, NY, USA  
Publication Date: 1989 Country of Publication: USA xviii+849 pp.  
ISBN: 0 89791 341 8  
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 89791 341 8/89/0011-0693\$01.00  
Conference Sponsor: ACM; IEEE  
Conference Date: 13-17 Nov. 1989 Conference Location: Reno, NV, USA  
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)  
Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: The author critiques some security mechanisms in most versions of the Unix operating system and suggests more effective tools that either have working prototypes or have been implemented, for example in secure Unix systems. Although no computer (not even a secure one) is impenetrable, breaking into systems with these alternate mechanisms will cost more, require more skill, and be more easily detected than penetrations of systems without these mechanisms. The mechanisms described fall into four classes (with considerable overlap). User authentication at the local host affirms the identity of the person using the computers. The principle of least privilege dictates that properly authenticated users should have rights precisely sufficient to perform their tasks, and system administration functions should be **compartmentalized**; to this end, **access control lists** or capabilities should either replace or augment the default Unix protection system, and mandatory access controls implementing multilevel security models and integrity mechanisms should be available. Since most users access supercomputing environments using networks, the third class of mechanisms augments authentication (where feasible). As no security is perfect, the fourth class of mechanism logs events that may indicate possible security violations; this will **allow** the reconstruction of a successful penetration (if discovered), or possibly the detection of an attempted penetration. (40 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: parallel processing; security of data; Unix

Identifiers: user authentication; UNIX security; supercomputing environment; working prototypes; system administration functions; **access control lists**; integrity mechanisms

Class Codes: C6150J (Operating systems); C6130 (Data handling techniques)

11/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 2)  
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC  
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03477181 INSPEC Abstract Number: B89066952

Title: **Corporate communications and the legal environment: the summary annual report and the shareholder communication rules**

Author(s): Brown, J.R., Jr.

Author Affiliation: Coll. of Law, Denver Univ., CO, USA

Journal: IEEE Transactions on Professional Communications vol.32, no.2  
p.120-4

Publication Date: June 1989 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: IEPCBU ISSN: 0361-1434

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0361-1434/89/0600-0120\$01.00

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: The US Federal Securities Laws extensively regulate disclosure by publicly traded companies. Overregulation has sometimes hindered management's ability to develop effective and timely communications. The author discusses how two recent developments have returned some degree of flexibility and control over the communication process to management. In January 1986, the commission approved the use of the summary annual report. Unlike conventional glossy annual reports, summary reports are subject to substantially less regulation. Companies largely have a free hand to **determine** the contents of the reports, raising the prospect of shorter, more readable, and more effective documents. The Commission also adopted

rules providing companies with **access** to **lists** of shareholders holding stock in street name and nominee accounts. With the information, companies can mail corporate communications directly to beneficial owners. Direct communications will **permit** more frequent communications at reduced costs.

(5 Refs)

Subfile: B

Descriptors: legislation; professional aspects; technical presentation

Identifiers: legal environment; summary annual report; shareholder communication rules; US Federal Securities Laws; timely communications; communication process; shareholders

Class Codes: B0140 (Administration and management)

11/5/12 (Item 12 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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03306032 INSPEC Abstract Number: C89014821

**Title: Design rationale for Psyche, a general-purpose multiprocessor operating system**

Author(s): Scott, M.L.; LeBlanc, T.J.; Marsh, B.D.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Rochester Univ., NY, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1988 International Conference on Parallel Processing p.255-62 vol.2

Editor(s): Briggs, F.A.

Publisher: Pennsylvania State Univ, University Park, PA, USA

Publication Date: 1988 Country of Publication: USA 3 vol. (xii+461+x+262+xiii+311) pp.

ISBN: 0 271 00654 4

Conference Sponsor: Pennsylvania State Univ

Conference Date: 15-19 Aug. 1988 Conference Location: University Park, PA, USA

Availability: Penn State Press, University Park, PA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

**Abstract:** The Psyche project at the University of Rochester aims to develop a high-performance operating system to support a wide variety of models for parallel programming. It is predicted on the conviction that no one model of process state or style of communication will prove appropriate for all applications, but that shared-memory multiprocessors (particularly the scalable NUMA variety) can and should support all models. Psyche facilitates dynamic sharing by providing a user interface based on passive data abstractions in a uniform virtual address space. It ensures that users pay for protection only when it is required by **permitting** lazy evaluation of protection policies implemented with keys and **access lists**. The data abstractions define conventions for sharing the uniform address space; the tradeoff between protection and performance **determines** the degree to which those conventions are enforced. In the absence of protection boundaries, access to a shared abstraction can be as efficient as a procedure call or a pointer dereference. (38 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: data structures; operating systems (computers); parallel programming; programming environments; time-sharing programs; user interfaces; virtual storage

Identifiers: Psyche; multiprocessor operating system; University of Rochester; parallel programming; shared-memory multiprocessors; NUMA; dynamic sharing; user interface; passive data abstractions; virtual address space; lazy evaluation

Class Codes: C6150J (Operating systems); C6115 (Programming support); C6120 (File organisation)

11/5/13 (Item 13 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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02735615 INSPEC Abstract Number: C86047784

**Title: An architecture for efficient LISP list access**

Author(s): Pleszkun, A.R.; Thazhuthaveetil, M.J.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Wisconsin Univ., Madison, WI, USA

Conference Title: 13th Annual International Symposium on Computer Architecture (Cat. No.86CH2291-3) p.191-8

Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc. Press, Washington, DC, USA

Publication Date: 1986 Country of Publication: USA xiii+454 pp.

ISBN: 0 8186 0719 X

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0884-7495/86/0000-0191\$01.00

Conference Sponsor: IEEE; ACM; Inf. Process. Soc. Japan

Conference Date: 2-5 June 1986 Conference Location: Tokyo, Japan

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: A LISP machine architecture which supports efficient List manipulation is presented. This LISP architecture is organized as two processing units: a list processor (LP) which performs all-list related operations and manages the list memory, and an evaluation processor (EP) which maintains the addressing and control environment. The LP contains a translation table (LPT) which maps a small set of list identifiers into the physical memory addresses of objects. Essentially, the LP and LPT virtualize a list. The EP then operates on these virtualized lists. Such an organization **permits** the overlap of EP function evaluation with LP memory accesses and management, thus reducing the performance penalties typically associated with LISP list manipulation activities. Trace-driven simulations were used to evaluate this architecture. From the evaluation a relatively small LPT is seen to be sufficient, and to yield 'hit rates' on data accesses higher than those of a data cache of **comparable** size. (20 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: computer architecture; LISP; list processing; special purpose computers; virtual storage

Identifiers: trace-driven simulations; virtual memory; **list access**; LISP machine architecture; List manipulation; list processor; evaluation processor; translation table

Class Codes: C5220 (Computer architecture); C6120 (File organisation); C6140D (High level languages)

11/5/14 (Item 14 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2003 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

02389396 INSPEC Abstract Number: B85011376, C85010538

**Title: Graphics controller implements bit block transfer**

Author(s): Simmons, D.; Berger, B.; Downing, G.

Author Affiliation: Datacube Inc., Peabody, MA, USA

Journal: Electronic Imaging vol.3, no.6 p.76-9

Publication Date: June 1984 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: ELIMEX ISSN: 0737-6553

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P); Product Review (R)

Abstract: A single Multibus graphics controller, the VG-150, capable of displaying 1408H\*1100V\*1 pixels in a 60 Hz noninterlaced format, has been introduced by Datacube. Onboard intelligence is provided by a bit-slice bipolar processor which controls all onboard functions and implements both graphic and raster primitives. The microcode program which is stored in onboard PROMs **determines** the entire functionality of the VG-150. The VG-150 communicates with the host CPU through shared Multibus memory. Using the bipolar processor, the VG-150 uses DMA operations to read commands and data across the Multibus from the shared memory. The commands and data are stored in a display list format in the shared memory. The VG-150 can also **access** multiple display **lists**. (0 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: computer graphic equipment; computer interfaces; display instrumentation

Identifiers: graphic primitives; bit **block** transfer; Multibus graphics controller; VG-150; 60 Hz noninterlaced format; Datacube; bit-slice bipolar processor; raster primitives; microcode program; DMA operations; multiple display lists

Class Codes: B1265Z (Other digital circuits); C5540 (Terminals and graphic displays); C5610P (Peripheral interfaces)

11/5/15 (Item 15 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2003 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

02338431 INSPEC Abstract Number: C84050617

**Title:** Access **control** lists in **capability** environments

**Author(s):** Lopriore, L.

**Author Affiliation:** Istituto di Elaborazione dell'Informazione, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Pisa, Italy

**Journal:** Technique et Science Informatiques

**Country of Publication:** France

**CODEN:** TTSIDJ **ISSN:** 0752-4072

**Translated in:** Technology and Science of Informatics vol.3, no.3 p. 163-74

**Publication Date:** 1984 **Country of Publication:** UK

**CODEN:** TTSIEK **ISSN:** 0264-7419

**Language:** English **Document Type:** Journal Paper (JP)

**Treatment:** Theoretical (T)

**Abstract:** Control requirements for access to shared objects in computer systems have led machine architects to propose various mechanisms, among which the best-known are virtual memory and capability addressing. Implementation of control of access to an object, using capabilities, means working with concepts such as a group of objects or a protection domain, and involves bringing all the capabilities of the objects in the domain together in a capability list and, finally, obliging access to the domain to pass through that list. It is therefore a method of protection in which access control operates at the level of the requesting subject rather than at that of the object requested. At the opposite end of the scale, in file management, the aim is to preserve objects independently of the requester and therefore to apply control at the level of the requested file, using a list of authorised users. The author starts by **comparing** these two control methods, after which he tackles the question of implementing **access** control **lists** within a specific architecture built on capabilities. Having discussed that architecture, he studies file protection against accidental access. This requires that every user have a series of access rights to files. This method is based on the implementation of three elements: file management, list management and a directory, all of them associated with capability lists for the objects appropriate to them. The file management system handles files without **access** control. The **list** management system handles both management and control of access rights. The directory operates as an interface between users and files. The main problem is to guarantee that the director identifies users unambiguously. The solution proposed uses pseudo-capabilities or capabilities containing a reference to a capability in a list of capabilities; these pseudo-capabilities **allow** the propagation of the right to designate a protected object without propagating access rights. (36 Refs)

**Subfile:** C

**Descriptors:** computer architecture; file organisation; security of data

**Identifiers:** **access** control **lists**; capability-based architecture; shared objects; computer systems; capability addressing; protection; file management; accidental access; list management; directory; pseudo-capabilities

**Class Codes:** C5220 (Computer architecture); C6120 (File organisation)

11/5/16 (Item 16 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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00960636 INSPEC Abstract Number: C76024268

**Title: Random access in a list environment**

Author(s): Lodi, E.; Luccio, F.; Pagli, L.; Santoro, N.

Author Affiliation: Istituto di Sci. dell'Informazione, Univ. of Pisa, Pisa, Italy

Journal: Information Systems vol.2, no.1 p.11-17

Publication Date: 1976 Country of Publication: UK

CODEN: INSYD6 ISSN: 0306-4379

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P); Theoretical (T)

Abstract: A memory allocation scheme for list structures (ral system) is proposed, which **allows** random access and search for the elements of the structure. A **comparative** study of classical list systems and ral systems is given, for the basic operations of search, insertion, deletion and sorting of the structure elements. It is shown that, in general, ral systems exhibit lower order expected time complexities for such operations, possibly at the expense of a reasonable increase in memory occupation. Allocation and processing of linear ordered lists and trees are discussed in particular. (6 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: random-access storage; storage allocation

Identifiers: list environment; memory allocation; list structures; random access; ral systems; sorting

Class Codes: C6120 (File organisation)

11/5/17 (Item 1 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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01730912 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9958704

**Efficient data structures for tabled resolution**

Author: Rao, Prasad Venkatramana

Degree: Ph.D.

Year: 1997

Corporate Source/Institution: State University of New York at Stony Brook (0771)

Adviser: I. V. Ramakrishnan

Source: VOLUME 61/01-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 375. 132 PAGES

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0984

The use of tabling in logic programming **allows** bottom-up evaluation to be incorporated in a top-down framework, combining advantages of both. It is only recently that systems based on tabling are beginning to emerge and early experience with them suggests that table based resolution methods are practically viable. Therefore techniques to enhance the performance of tabling systems are becoming important. This Ph.D. dissertation is concerned with the design, implementation and experimental evaluation of data structures and algorithms for high-performance **table access**.

The essence of our approach is centered around using *tries* as the basis for representing and manipulating tables. Tries provide complete discrimination for terms, and **permit** a lookup and possible insertion to be performed in a single pass through a term. A novel technique called *substitution factoring* is also proposed to reduce the access cost for answers to be proportional to the size of the answer substitution, rather than to the size of the answer itself. Answer tries can be implemented both as interpreted structures and as compiled WAM-like code. When they are compiled, the speed of computing

substitutions through answer tries is competitive with the speed of unit facts compiled as WAM code, or asserted.

While tries are efficient for variant based tabled evaluation, they are limited in their ability to recognize reusable subcomputations. By recognizing such computations and not redoing them, subsumption based tabling systems can yield superior performance. The main challenge here is the design of mechanisms that can efficiently reuse previously computed results.

We propose a novel organization of tables called *Dynamic Threaded Sequential Automata* for subsumption based tabling and provide mechanisms to manipulate them with minimal overheads. We furnish experimental evidence that subsumption based tabling systems that use our techniques exhibit significantly better performance over those based on variants.

Scheduling strategies that **determine** the order in which tabled answers are resolved against calls that consume them affect the performance of subsumption based engines in two significant ways. Firstly they can affect the degree of consumption of answers from incomplete tables, which is inherently more expensive than consuming answers from complete tables. Secondly by altering the order in which general and particular calls are made they affect the amount of program clause resolution resulting from the evaluation of a call. We develop concept of a scheduling strategy. We show that an optimal scheduling strategy *does not exist*.

The paradigm of subsumption based tabling does not restrict our ability to handle programs with negation. We show that a subsumption engine can be used to compute the well-founded model of a general program.

Finally, we show the practical realization of our ideas by describing their implementation, and demonstrate their efficiency by performance measurements.

11/5/18 (Item 2 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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01246665 ORDER NO: AADMM-63890

**AN ACCESS CONTROL MODEL BASED ON TIME AND EVENTS**

Author: JAGGI, FELIX P.

Degree: M.SC.

Year: 1990

Corporate Source/Institution: THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA  
(CANADA) (2500)

Source: VOLUME 30/04 of MASTERS ABSTRACTS.  
PAGE 1378. 101 PAGES

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0984

ISBN: 0-315-63890-7

A new access control model incorporating the notion of time and events is introduced. It **allows** the specification of fine-grained and flexible security policies which are sensitive to the operating environment. The system constraints, expressed in terms of access windows and obligations, are stored in extended **access control lists**. The addition of a capability mechanism gives another dimension of protection and added flexibility, so that the flexibility and expressive power of the system constraints is fully supported by the underlying mechanism. The approach is **compared** to several existing models and its expressive power is demonstrated by showing the new model can be used to specify different existing security models as well as some special problems. The model is then adapted to work in a distributed environment.

11/5/19 (Item 3 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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1071265 ORDER NO: AAD89-16312

**REDUCING LIST ACCESS TIME FOR LISP EXECUTION**

Author: SUNG, SHU-HUI HELEN

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1989

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN  
(0090)

ADVISER: EDWARD S. DAVIDSON

Source: VOLUME 50/05-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 2030. 108 PAGES

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0984

Prefetching items into cache can either increase or decrease memory access time, depending on how well the prefetching algorithm **matches** the memory reference pattern. A popular prefetching algorithm is one **block** lookahead (OBL). Caches help to improve system performance mainly because of the localities that exist in most program executions. The locality characteristics of list reference patterns are: both car and cdr pointer distances are likely to be small, pointers can point in either the forward or backward direction, linearization often shortens these distances, and cdr encoding is an efficient way to represent lists. Two algorithms, called two-way reflection prefetch (TRP) and forward one- **block** -lookahead and backward reflection prefetch (FOBRP), are designed to reduce **list access** time due to cache misses by taking advantage of these characteristics.

Prefetching algorithms have usually been evaluated and selected according to the cache miss ratio and bus transfer ratio achieved. However, bus contention is one issue that is not properly reflected by miss ratio and transfer ratio alone. Thus, a timing model is designed and used to provide information in terms of time elapsed for accessing. This model estimates individual delay components, miss delay, contention delay, load-through completion wait, and prefetching completion wait, so that situations concerning bus contentions can be appropriately analyzed. The timing model **determines** the efficiency of a prefetching algorithm by its effective access time and its individual delay components, as well as its miss ratio and transfer ratio.

The performance of the proposed prefetching algorithms are evaluated by running several Lisp benchmarks, both with and without linearization, on a Lisp interpreter, and their memory traces are recorded. These traces are then fed to the timing model to evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed algorithms. Timing simulation shows: (1) increasing cache size is the best way to achieve better performance when cache size is small, (2) TRP is the best prefetching algorithm for all data accessing if a moderate size cache is provided, (3) FOBRP is the best prefetching algorithm for list prefetching, and (4) judicious application of linearization enhances the performance regardless of whether prefetching is used.

11/5/20 (Item 4 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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907833 ORDER NO: AAD85-28374

**HARDWARE SUPPORT FOR HIGH-LEVEL LISP FUNCTIONS**

Author: REESE, ROBERT BRYAN, II

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1985

Corporate Source/Institution: TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY (0803)

Source: VOLUME 46/12-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 4350. 123 PAGES

Descriptors: ENGINEERING, ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL; 0800

Descriptor Codes: 0544; 0800

Measurements were made on several LISP programs to **determine** the

percent execution time (excluding input/output and garbage collection) spent in a targeted set of high-level LISP functions. The monitored functions were functions such as get and length whose execution times are somehow dependent upon the number of elements in their top-level list argument. The total targeted-function usage in the measured programs ranged from 15% to 75%. In every program except one, a single high-level function accounted for over 10% of the measured execution time. The measurements emphasize the point that use of list structure for data storage reduces the efficiency of LISP programs on current LISP architectures because of serial **access** to **list** elements.

An architecture is proposed which provides constant time access to top-level list elements. The ALISP architecture uses content-addressable memory (CAM) as a LISP object cache. An ALISP list node residing in CAM consists of car, cdr-tag, and cdr-num fields. The car field contains the traditional LISP atom or pointer value. The cdr-tag field is used as a common tag for all of the nodes in the cdr-chain (top-level list nodes). The cdr-num field contains the position of the node in the cdr-chain with the last node of the cdr-chain given a cdr-num of zero and the first node assigned a cdr-num value equal to the number of top-level nodes minus one. A search by the CAM on the cdr-tag and cdr-num fields provides constant time access to any node in the cdr-chain. The ALISP node format supports all traditional LISP functions. The searching capability of the CAM and the ALISP node format provide constant time execution for the functions get, memq, nth, and length. The CAM makes the ALISP architecture well suited for many LISP applications which require a powerful search capability.

A simulation of the ALISP architecture on a problem involving theorem proving by resolution in the propositional calculus demonstrated a speedup of between 200% to 400% over conventional architectures. Perhaps the most important aspect of the ALISP architecture is that it **allows** the use of list structure for data storage without the efficiency penalty found on current LISP architectures. (Abstract shortened with **permission** of author.)

11/5/21 (Item 1 from file: 233)

DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.

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00525198 99S002-021

**Microsoft Excel 97 -- Using AutoFilter**

Bird, Linda

Smart Computing in Plain English , February 1, 1999 , v10 n2 p59, 1

Page(s)

ISSN: 1093-4170

Company Name: Microsoft

URL: <http://www.microsoft.com> <http://www.microsoft.com>

Product Name: Microsoft Excel 97; Microsoft Windows 95

Languages: English

Document Type: Articles, News & Columns

Hardware/Software Compatibility: IBM PC Compatible; Microsoft Windows

95

Geographic Location: United States

Explains how to use the Microsoft Excel 97 spreadsheet's AutoFilter feature and computing instructions for the intermediate user of Microsoft Windows 95. States that the AutoFilter feature **allows** the spreadsheet creator to temporarily hide all the rows that are not required for viewing or printing. Reports that the user can filter any worksheet range that is considered a list. Adds that a list typically includes column headings on the first row. Explains how to click on a cell within the **list** , and **access** the data menu for various options. States that filtering options include: exact **match** , part number, name, Top 10, bottom values, or percentages. Says these items can be mixed and **matched** or used conditionally with another column's data. Mentions that in order to redisplay the data, user can click on the column's drop down menu and



choose ``All.'' Includes one screen display. (bjp)  
Descriptors: Computer Instruction; Spreadsheet; Filtering; Tutorial  
Identifiers: Microsoft Excel 97; Microsoft Windows 95; Microsoft

11/5/22 (Item 2 from file: 233)

DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.

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00483355 98IT01-033

**ValiCert offers new solutions for secure Internet transactions**

Information Today , January 1, 1998 , v15 n1 p38, 1 Page(s)

ISSN: 8755-6286

Company Name: ValiCert

URL: <http://www.valicert.com>

Product Name: ValiCert Toolkit; ValiCert Server; ValiCert Service

Languages: English

Document Type: Product Announcement

Geographic Location: United States

Announces that ValiCert, Inc. of Sunnyvale, CA (408) has introduced three core products in the field of certificate validity management. Among these is the ValiCert Toolkit, targeted at developers writing applications that consume certificates, by which vendors can enable products to efficiently check certificate validity in Internet or intranet communications. Also included is the ValiCert Server, which provides all the technology necessary for confirmation issuance in an intranet setting, and the ValiCert Service, a clearinghouse for checking the validity of digital certificates across organizational boundaries. Claims that the ValiCert Service will enable issuers of certificates to distribute their certificate **revocation lists** in a timely, secure manner. Explains that ValiCert's technology and services **allow** users to **determine** the validity of X.509 digital certificates for secure electronic communications and commerce. Includes one screen display. (jo)

Descriptors: Digital Certificates; Security; Internet; Online Transaction Processing; Electronic Commerce; Web Tools; Intranets

Identifiers: ValiCert Toolkit; ValiCert Server; ValiCert Service; ValiCert

11/5/23 (Item 3 from file: 233)

DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.

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00432777 96PI08-080

**Friendly takeovers: remote control software -- The new crop of Windows 95 remote-control packages boast multitasking, ease of use, and fast performance. But do they...**

Boyle, Pdraic; Rigney, Steve

PC Magazine , August 1, 1996 , v15 n14 p219-263, 19 Page(s)

ISSN: 0888-8507

Company Name: Stac; Citrix Systems

Product Name: ReachOut; WinFrame

Languages: English

Document Type: Buyer and Vendor Guide

Grade (of Product Reviewed): A

Hardware/Software Compatibility: IBM PC Compatible; Microsoft Windows 95; Microsoft Windows NT; OS/2

Geographic Location: United States

Introduces a buyers' guide to remote-control programs. Features a table **comparing** 47 specifications of seven products. Another **table** summarizes remote **access** options (remote control, remote node, and single-purpose remote app) describing how each works, typical uses, pros and cons, and products and solutions. The seven programs reviewed are able to run as host and remote clients under Windows 95 and perform remote-control tasks directly over dial-up lines. Windows 3.x, NT, and OS/2 versions were

evaluated for their ability to work with Windows 95 and NT hosts. Includes sidebars on: Citrix's WinFrame, which **allows** multiple users simultaneous control of a single PC; remote node technology; remote control over a LAN; and remote control for OS/2. Provides benchmark test results. ReachOut 5.05 (\$149) from Stac Inc., San Diego, CA (800, 619) is the Editors' Choice. Includes one diagram, nine screen displays, and three sidebars. (djd)

Descriptors: Remote Computing; Local Area Networks; Software Review; Vendor Guide; Interoperability; Client-Server Computing; Internet  
Identifiers: ReachOut; WinFrame; Stac; Citrix Systems

11/5/24 (Item 4 from file: 233)

DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.

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00423172 96PK05-210

**Browsing gone bad -- If your text blinks for one, it better blink for them all--here's how to develop for a multibrowser environment**

Crowley, Aileen

PC WEEK, May 20, 1996, v13 n20 p49, 63, 2 Page(s)

ISSN: 0740-1604

Languages: English

Document Type: Feature Articles and News

Geographic Location: United States

Discusses how to develop a World Wide Web site that is accessible to its target audience. Notes that building a Web site for the Internet is relatively complex, **compared** to a situation where all users have the same browser, bandwidth, and viewing capabilities. Indicates that although frames are scrolling windows within a Web page, if a user's browser doesn't support them, the page could appear blank. Says that you can circumvent such issues by offering Web visitors a choice of how they want to view the page. That is, those with Netscape Navigator could choose the graphics option with **access** to **tables** and frames, while a low-end option would **allow** less robust browsers to view the page without the extra options. Claims that this would add up to 50 percent to the overall upkeep of the site. Recommends testing the size of the graphics to be downloaded and limiting the size of the main page to about 40K bytes. Includes one table. (jo)

Descriptors: Web Sites; Internet; Product Development; User Interface

11/5/25 (Item 5 from file: 233)

DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.

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00283299 92DC07-006

**MDNS: In-house management of outsourced networks -- Managed data network services rely on virtual networks, which free users from day-to-day tasks but still allow some measure of control**

Roussel, Anne-Marie

Data Communications, July 1, 1992, v21, n10 p78-84+, 5 Page(s)

ISSN: 0363-6399

Languages: English

Document Type: Buyer and Vendor Guide

Geographic Location: United States

Presents a vendor guide to international managed data network service providers. Features a **table comparing access** speeds, network architecture, countries with operator-owned nodes, countries with local technical support, network management from customer premises, and expansion plans for 14 products from 11 companies. Lists city locations of the vendors. Includes a sidebar "'PTTs and Their Projects'" (p.80) by Anne-Marie Roussel, which reports on alliances formed by PTTs with companies to become global players in the virtual private network market. Includes a table and a digitized image. (tbc)

Descriptors: Telecommunications; Vendor Guide

11/5/26 (Item 6 from file: 233)  
DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.  
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00125912 86PK08-223

**Remote-access communications software: Packages help users keep their distance without losing control**

Karon, Paul

PC Week , Aug 19 1986 , v3 n33 p71-81, 9 Pages

ISSN: 0740-1604

Languages: English

Document Type: Article

Geographic Location: United States

Presents a buyers' guide to remote-access communications software. Says that these packages "allow a PC operator to use a microcomputer at one location to operate another PC at a distant location". Notes that there are two basic types of programs: those used primarily for communications and those used for remote operation. Includes a chart **comparing** the system characteristics, dialing features, program features, function modes, and security of over 40 communications programs with remote- **access** capabilities, a **list** of related definitions, and a directory to over 50 communications software vendors.

Descriptors: DATA COMMUNICATION; VENDOR GUIDE; DIRECTORIES; CONSUMER INFORMATION

11/5/27 (Item 1 from file: 256)  
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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00118486 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

**PRODUCT NAMES:** Day-Timer Digital (768308); Visto Briefcase (689131); Yahoo! Calendar (753858)

**TITLE:** Web Planners Need More Time

**AUTHOR:** Essex, David

**SOURCE:** Computerworld, v33 n32 p75(1) Aug 9, 1999

**ISSN:** 0010-4841

**HOME PAGE:** <http://www.computerworld.com>

**RECORD TYPE:** Review

**REVIEW TYPE:** Product Comparison

**GRADE:** Product Comparison, No Rating

Day-Timer's Day-Timer Digital, Visto's Visto Briefcase, and Yahoo!'s Yahoo! Calendar are **compared** Web-based personal information managers (PIMs). Such products now constitute a small industry of their own, with such features as the ability to publish a schedule to anyone with a Web browser. The tools also provide universal, anytime **access** to **lists** of scheduled tasks, appointments, and meetings. The tools do not replace an often-used PalmPilot, notebook-based PIM, or corporate scheduling program. Analysts expect the number of registered users of free Web-based calendars in the U.S. to almost double in 2000 to 2.2 million, and half are active users. No provider currently provides comprehensive functionality, but if vendors **allow** users to replicate their desktops from any location and make the information available by phone, PDA, PC, and kiosk, Web-based calendaring could be very popular. Also expected to emerge are direct links to tickets for calendar events. Yahoo! Calendar has the same almost old-fashioned text-rich interface that surprisingly is the best way to view information on the Internet. Day-Timer Digital has the best-designed and refined screen interface, and, like the other products, provides a public calendar that shows events related to favorite topics. Visto Briefcase is the most

graphical and full-featured of the three, and its calendar applet links to its directory of events.

COMPANY NAME: Day-Timers Inc (592552); Visto Corp (641219); Yahoo! Inc (610909)  
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts  
DESCRIPTORS: Calendars; Desk Accessories; Internet Utilities; Personal Information Management  
REVISION DATE: 20020819

11/5/28 (Item 2 from file: 256)  
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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00118356 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: User Registration Tool (URT) 1.2 (768821); Access Control List Manager (768839)

TITLE: Cisco eases access control list , directory administration  
AUTHOR: Krill, Paul  
SOURCE: InfoWorld, v21 n32 p40F(1) Aug 9, 1999  
ISSN: 0199-6649  
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.infoworld.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review  
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis  
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Cisco Systems' User Registration Tool (URT) 1.2 and Access Control List Manager (ACLM) are new products that ease tasks required to establish network policies based on Cisco's hardware devices. ACLM manages access control lists stored in routers that control traffic flow and offer a level of access security. URT 1.2 allows Novell's and Microsoft directory users to establish network policies and privileges. It monitors users' activities to determine when they are connected and where they are mapped, from the vantage point of policy to virtual LANs in the network. ACLM allows administrators to define security and traffic control policies for management over Cisco devices. Access control lists are often used to secure Internet access. ACLM can centrally manage access control lists through a template library, and access list configurations are manageable for groups of users and for devices and network services, including virtual private networks (VPNs), Web servers, and e-mail servers. ACLM is based on CiscoWorks 2000 network management technology, and also permits traffic management over multiprotocol extranet and intranet networks. ACLM operates with Internetwork Operating System (IOS) from Cisco. With URT 1.2, Novell Directory Services (NDS) and Microsoft Windows NT users can assign user names and set them from within directories; network policies and privileges.

COMPANY NAME: Cisco Systems Inc (465828)  
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts  
DESCRIPTORS: Computer Security; Extranets; Internet Security; Internetworking; Intranets; Network Administration; Network Directories ; System Monitoring  
REVISION DATE: 20020630

11/5/29 (Item 3 from file: 256)  
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00117950 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: ChemDex Plus (764001); Oracle (004233)

TITLE: Chaos and Community: Bringing order to chemistry on the Web

AUTHOR: Town, Bill

SOURCE: American Laboratory, v31 n6 p34(3) Mar 1999

ISSN: 0044-7749

HOME PAGE: <http://www.iscpubs.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis

GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

ChemWeb's ChemDex Plus, a World Wide Web site that reviews world chemistry Web sites and shows them in an Oracle database, provides a model for structuring, searching, and improving the quality of chemical Web information. Merging a relational database with peer-reviewed content, the site's **listing** eases **access** to valuable chemistry resources. Members of the chemistry community are invited to create their own brand of order within the intrinsically chaotic Web. ChemDex Plus can be called a jump site, one of a proliferation of Web sites that host thousands of URLs. ChemDex Plus often monitors the changing content and quality of sites, and offers a 50- to 300-word description of each one. Users can figure out what is inside each site and can **determine** what is valuable. ChemDex also **allows** users to cross-browse contents, beginning with four master categories: chemistry, technique, content, and site types. ChemDex Plus's top sites were assessed beginning late in 1998. Reviews were published on the ChemWeb site. ChemDex Plus will make available a conference diary and a directory of people and institutions, all of which are taken from the same data repository. Any URL of note is listed at ChemWeb as a matter of course, since the purpose of ChemDex Plus is to ease and increase access to chemistry World Wide Web resources.

COMPANY NAME: ChemWeb Inc (666122); Oracle Corp (010740)

DESCRIPTORS: Chemical Industry; Indexing; Information Retrieval; Internet; Laboratories; Portals; Science

REVISION DATE: 20021226

11/5/30 (Item 4 from file: 256)

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.

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00116344 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: ValiCert Enterprise VA 2.0 (747505)

TITLE: Enterprise suite lends validity to certificates

AUTHOR: Balfour, Gail

SOURCE: Computerworld Canada, v15 n3 p28(1) Feb 12, 1999

ISSN: 1484-9089

HOME PAGE: <http://www.lti.on.ca>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis

GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

ValiCert's ValiCert Enterprise VA 2.0 works with a user's certificate authority software to provide validity status responses for any X.509 certificate. It uses many modern validation methods, including Certificate **Revocation Lists** (CRLs), On-line Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP), RL Distribution Points (RLDP), and ValiCert's Certificate Revocation Tree (CRT). Online and offline status checking are supported, and an E-Mail Validator is included that plugs into Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (S/MIME) e-mail clients. Also provided are an Address Book Validator that scans certificates within an e-mail name and address took to

**determine** if they are validated, and a Browser Validator that **allows** end-users to be notified if a commerce server is using a Secure Sockets Layer certificate that has been revoked. A new Validator Toolkit **allows** integration into applications, and a VA Publisher distributes regularly updated CRL information from multiple CAs to ValiCert's server. On-Line Certificate Status Protocol support is also new to ValiCert Enterprise, as are plug-ins to certificate-supported applications, including Outlook 98, Windows Address Book, and multiple Web servers and browsers.

COMPANY NAME: ValiCert (639273)  
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts  
DESCRIPTORS: Communications Protocols; Computer Security; E-Mail Utilities  
; Internet Security; Internet Utilities  
REVISION DATE: 20010330

11/5/31 (Item 5 from file: 256)  
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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00115915 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Mailing Lists (833657); E-Mail (830031)

TITLE: E-Mail List Directories Put New Face on an Old Service  
AUTHOR: Virzi, Anna Maria  
SOURCE: Internet World, v5 n13 p35(1) Apr 5, 1999  
ISSN: 1097-8291  
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.iw.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review  
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis  
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Three e-mail list directory services are discussed and **compared** here, eGroups, Onelist, and Topica. All three are new ventures launched within the past year that so far are finding enough market to share in reaching businesses needing to reach large e-mail lists. Topica provides **list access** to more than 30,000 e-mail list topics and lets users access and read e-mail threads from any discussion site based at the company's site. The company hopes to have over 100,000 sites listed soon. Onelist is well suited for new Web users and seasoned list users alike and recently added a feature called Ask Dr. Science, which links users directly to the list's 17,000 subscriber members. eGroups provides tools for users to create and manage their own e-mail lists. The site **allows** business users to distribute targeted, solicited e-mailings that link users directly to the company's own e-commerce Web site. All three sites have plans to become more fee-based in the future to generate revenue.

COMPANY NAME: Vendor Independent (999999)  
SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts  
DESCRIPTORS: BBS (Bulletin Board Systems); E-Mail; Mailing Lists; Software Marketing  
REVISION DATE: 19990830

11/5/32 (Item 6 from file: 256)  
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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00112587 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Sidewinder 4.0 (542288)

TITLE: Sidewinder Security Server 4.0

AUTHOR: Schultz, Keith  
SOURCE: InternetWeek, v745 p36(1) Dec 14, 1998  
ISSN: 0746-8121  
HOMEPAGE: http://www.internetwk.com

RECORD TYPE: Review  
REVIEW TYPE: Review  
GRADE: A

Secure Computing's Sidewinder Security Server 4.0 adds plenty of new features in this release. The product is an application-level proxy firewall, which is woven into a hardened version of BSD UNIX. It includes some new proxies, VPN support, and an automatic failover feature. This version still retains a lot of the popular features of version 3.0. Automatic failover support is similar in concept to server clustering, and **allows** a backup Sidewinder to take the place of the primary one in case of failure. The backup Sidewinder is a hot-standby firewall. The heart of the system is the modified BSD UNIX operating system, and Sidewinder's security functions are integrated directly into the operating system, not just running on top of them. The Type Enforcement technology helps to secure the OS, along with enforcing mandatory access control and denying access to the ROOT user account. Sidewinder works with standard Internet service proxies, as well as X.500/X.400 and Oracle proxies. Sidewinder may have some trouble accommodating streaming multimedia, however. The management console is an X Windows application that lets users manage the local Sidewinder firewall. The interface is well organized and easy to navigate. Security policy is **determined** in the **Access Control List** database.

COMPANY NAME: Secure Computing Corp (586374)  
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts  
DESCRIPTORS: Computer Security; Fault Tolerance; Firewalls; Internet Security; Internet Utilities; Internetworking; Intranets; Network Administration; System Monitoring; UNIX BSD; X Window  
REVISION DATE: 20020630

11/5/33 (Item 7 from file: 256)  
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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00107306 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Check Point Firewall-1 (531731); NetFortress Heatseeker Pro 1.0 (691321); GUARDIAN 3.0 (626228); Eagle NT 5.0.1 (565083); FireWall for NT 3.1 (677001)

TITLE: NT Firewalls: Tough Enough  
AUTHOR: Newman, David Holzbaur, Helen Carter, Michael  
SOURCE: Data Communications, v27 n5 p60(10) Apr 1998  
ISSN: 0363-6399

RECORD TYPE: Review  
REVIEW TYPE: Product Comparison  
GRADE: Product Comparison, No Rating

Checkpoint's CheckPoint Firewall-1, Fortress Technologies' Netfortress Heatseeker Pro 1.0, Netguard's now LanOptics' Guardian 3.0, Raptor Systems' now Axent Technologies' Eagle NT 5.0.1, and Secure Computing's FireWall for NT 3.1 are among software-based firewalls tested. Two products receive the Testers' Choice awards: Firewall-1 from Checkpoint Software Technologies and Guardian from LanOptics. Eagle NT gets honorable mention for its enhanced management interface and excellent reporting tools. The testing does not certify the firewalls as safe. Experts demonstrated that the code does what it should do, but does not say that the firewalls are invulnerable. Netguard and Secure Computing provide proxies and packet

filtering; the latter function inspects each packet received and **determines** whether the packet should be forwarded or dropped, after checking against a **table** of **access** control rules. All the products tested with the exception of Heatseeker Pro ship with included network address translation (NAT), while Eagle NT and Secure Computing's FireWall only work with NAT turned on. During testing, Safesuite, an intrusion detection tool from Internet Security Systems, tests each firewall with 288 different invasions. All tests used a firewall with two interfaces and a straightforward rule set that **permits** only a few services.

COMPANY NAME: Check Point Software Technologies Ltd (594644); Fortress Technologies Inc (618926); LanOptics Ltd (621439); Symantec Corp (386251); Secure Computing Corp (586374)  
SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts Buyers Guides Graphs  
DESCRIPTORS: Computer Security; Firewalls; IBM PC & Compatibles; Internet Security; Internetworking; Intranets; Network Administration; System Monitoring; Windows NT/2000  
REVISION DATE: 20020630

11/5/34 (Item 8 from file: 256)  
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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00102637 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: TeamWare Mail (661538); AltaVista Mail Server 97 (633577)  
; Netscape Mail Server (669601)

TITLE: IMAP Mail Servers  
AUTHOR: Seachrist, David  
SOURCE: Computing Canada, v23 n9 p30(2) Apr 28, 1997  
ISSN: 0319-0161  
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.plesman.com/cc>

RECORD TYPE: Review  
REVIEW TYPE: Product Comparison  
GRADE: Product Comparison, No Rating

Fujitsu America's TeamWare Mail, DEC Internet Software's AltaVista Mail Server 97, and Netscape Communications' Netscape Mail Server are Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP) products **compared**. The tools **allow** current Internet mail technologies to extend into markets for collaborative computing, and they deal with issues related to gaining regular access to Internet e-mail from multiple computers. For users who find enterprise solutions too costly or otherwise unacceptable for their own environments, but who want to offer global e-mail to workers requiring remote access to electronic mailboxes, any of the products **compared** could be just the tool needed. TeamWare is the most flexible and usable, while AltaVista Mail Server 97 is the easiest to learn. Netscape Mail Server is also very versatile and usable, but gets a slightly lower rating than TeamWare. None of the applications support IMAP **access** control **lists** (ACLs), but Mail Server and TeamWare provide ways to limit access according to domain name. TeamWare is the editors' choice because it is the most versatile of all the programs, with features not provided by the other tools. These include mailbox and message quotas, mail database backup and restore, and Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) services.

COMPANY NAME: Fujitsu America Inc (422011); AltaVista Co (658073); Netscape Communications Canada Inc (617351)  
SPECIAL FEATURE: Tables Screen Layouts Graphs  
DESCRIPTORS: Conferencing; E-Mail; E-Mail Utilities; Network Software; Remote Network Access  
REVISION DATE: 19990830



11/5/35 (Item 9 from file: 256)

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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00101824 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Data Desk 6.0 Windows 95 & NT (388661)

TITLE: Statistics Tool Picks Up Web-like Dexterity  
AUTHOR: Coffee, Peter  
SOURCE: PC Week, v14 n21 p64(1) May 26, 1997  
ISSN: 0740-1604

RECORD TYPE: Review  
REVIEW TYPE: Review  
GRADE: A

Data Description's Data Desk 6.0, a fast Windows version of the popular Macintosh statistics package, gets very good marks overall, with excellent capability and performance, and good usability, interoperability, and manageability. It can be used for on-the-fly analysis by beginners, and has a platform-independent metaphor. However, hyperlinked navigation sometimes is confusing, and the second mouse button is not implemented. Speed, which during tests **allowed** users to import a set of 10,000 records in a split second, is excellent. **Comparable** tools required more than one second to do the same task; Data Desk's analysis and plotting performance were just as impressive. During tests, Data Desk showed each variable as a different icon on the desktop, and users could view raw data by opening one or more variables' icons to show scrolling lists in automatically synchronized order. Users of spreadsheets and other 2D layouts may have to adapt to Data Desk's more versatile look, but the work is worth the effort. For instance, instead of opening dialog boxes to choose dependent and independent variables for a regression analysis, testers could choose variables from the desktop. Pop-up menus are used ubiquitously in Data Desk, including entries in output **tables**, which provide **access** to pick **lists** for other analysis choices.

PRICE: \$650

COMPANY NAME: Data Description Inc (533092)  
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts  
DESCRIPTORS: Business Graphics; IBM PC & Compatibles; Statistics; Windows;  
Windows NT/2000  
REVISION DATE: 20000830

11/5/36 (Item 10 from file: 256)

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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00100179 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Microsoft Internet News Server 1.0 Beta (641251);  
NetManage Forum Server 6.0 Beta (642886); Netscape News Server 2.01  
(618187); Internet (833029)

TITLE: News Servers: Delivering The News You Want When You Want It  
AUTHOR: Backman, Dan Impson, Jeremy  
SOURCE: Network Computing, v8 n3 p130(5) Feb 15, 1997  
ISSN: 1046-4468  
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.NetworkComputing.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review  
REVIEW TYPE: Review

GRADE: B

Microsoft's Microsoft Internet News Server 1.0 beta, InterNetNews (INN), NetManage's NetManage Forum Server 6.0 beta, and Netscape Communications' Netscape News Server 2.01 are news servers reviewed and **compared**. This class of product supports USENET, which connects millions of users daily. USENET **allows** users to ask questions, share answers and views, and learn from each other (hopefully). USENET requires special hardware and software. The products were tested for features supporting Internet news and private discussions over intranets. Microsoft News Server 1.0 beta and NetManage Z-Forum Server 6.0 beta are rated good overall, while INN 1.5 and Netscape News Server 2.01 receive only average or slightly above marks; INN is available free for download on the Internet. News Server provides an admirably mature Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP) server that almost auto-administrates. It is also a good choice for private discussion groups because integration with Windows NT security makes user authentication relatively problem-free. Only news Server is known to authenticate through NT security. INN alone lacks support for UUCP feeding and multithreaded platforms. All the products provide reader support for XOVER, AUTHINFO, address-level access control, group level **access** control **lists**, and real-time and batch feeds. NetManage and News Server both provide a graphical, non-HTML administration utility, performance tools, and integration into the NT performance monitor.

COMPANY NAME: Microsoft Corp (112127); NetManage Inc (525375); Netscape Communications Corp (592625); Vendor Independent (999999)  
SPECIAL FEATURE: Buyers Guides Screen Layouts  
DESCRIPTORS: Alerts; BBS (Bulletin Board Systems); Conferencing; IBM PC & Compatibles; Information Retrieval; Internet Utilities; Intranets; News Services  
REVISION DATE: 20020730

11/5/37 (Item 11 from file: 256)  
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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00100169 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Firewalls (837661)

TITLE: Firewall War Gets Hot  
AUTHOR: Berg, Al  
SOURCE: LAN Times, v14 n4 p75(2) Feb 17, 1997  
ISSN: 1040-5917  
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.lantimes.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review  
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis  
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

The competitive firewall market is fueled by the level and quality of packet filter and proxy implementation. Router-based packet filters are less expensive but require significant expertise to implement. Application gateways (proxies) are easier to deploy and are more secure. Packet filters **determine** whether traffic should be **allowed** in or kept out of a protected network by first viewing the source and destination IP addresses and packet filters' sources and destinations. The information is **compared** to a **table** of **access** rules constructed by the network administrator. Each packet's TCP/IP header has to be examined. However, even small errors in typing can destroy security. Packet-filtering firewalls get around the inadequacies of packet filters by providing a text-based or graphical user interface (GUI) program for entering and validating filtering rules. Proxies are less sensitive than packet filters, using specially written programs to process inbound/outbound requests for network connections, and

they provide an extra layer of security because the program can throw away commands that a hacker can use to break in. They also **allow** finer control of application security.

COMPANY NAME: Vendor Independent (999999)  
DESCRIPTORS: Computer Security; Firewalls; Internet Security;  
Internetworking; Network Administration; System Monitoring  
REVISION DATE: 20020630

11/5/38 (Item 12 from file: 256)  
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00091259 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: CA-Visual Objects (425087); Visual dBASE (569704); Visual FoxPro (546135)

TITLE: Visual Desktop Databases  
AUTHOR: Olympia, P L  
SOURCE: DBMS, v9 n5 p55(6) May 1996  
ISSN: 1041-5173  
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.dbmsmag.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review  
REVIEW TYPE: Product Comparison  
GRADE: Product Comparison, No Rating

Three popular PC-based visual xBASE products are **compared**, Visual Objects (CA-VO), Visual dBASE (V/dBASE), and Visual FoxPro (VFP). Computer Associates International's VO provides an integrated development environment window that **allows** users to choose system components, such as browsers, visual editors, a compiler, and a debugger. Application development is hastened by the ability to run the application inside the IDE. V/dBASE requires the dBASE compiler or the client/server (C/S) version to distribute the application as a royalty-free, standalone executable. A security system guards against unauthorized **access** to DBF **tables** and related files. A class library supports creation of C/S applications using the World Wide Web as an application server. VFP is an excellent C/S development choice for users of the SQL Server RDBMS, and its data dictionary constructed around the DBF file format is revolutionary and very useful.

COMPANY NAME: Computer Associates International Inc (081957); Borland Software Corp (347141); Microsoft Corp (112127)  
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts Charts  
DESCRIPTORS: Client/server; Compilers; Database Management; Debuggers; IBM PC & Compatibles; Network Software; Program Development; Visual FoxPro; xBASE  
REVISION DATE: 20020130

11/5/39 (Item 13 from file: 256)  
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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00082685 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Cognos Impromptu (358029); Cognos PowerPlay (243477); Approach (365408); Microsoft Access 97 (387894)

TITLE: Tracking Advertising Effectiveness  
AUTHOR: Cope, Jim  
SOURCE: PC Today, v9 n7 p41(3) Jul 1995

ISSN: 1040-6484  
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.pctoday.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review  
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis  
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Advertising effectiveness must be measured in order to **determine** payback. The PC can be used to easily compile results and statistics. Relational database programs such as Microsoft Access and Lotus Approach can be very useful for this purpose, and both offer strong statistical capabilities. Approach sets up fields as worksheet column headings. **Access tables** are similar to Approach's worksheets, and Access also offers more assistance with Wizards to help users accomplish specific tasks. A spreadsheet and relational database are often all a small business needs to analyze these types of statistics. Other tools, such as Cognos' Impromptu and PowerPlay, can let users examine data from multiple perspectives. One organization uses Impromptu to assemble customer data from a corporate database. The data is then sent to PowerPlay, a graphical reporting program, which **allows** them to view sales and marketing data from different perspectives and drill down for more detail.

COMPANY NAME: Cognos Inc (027294); Lotus Development Corp (254975);  
Microsoft Corp (112127)  
SPECIAL FEATURE: Graphs Screen Layouts  
DESCRIPTORS: Access; Advertising; Database Management; Marketing  
Information; Program Development  
REVISION DATE: 20030221